ELA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from ἐλάω.] Having the power of re-
ELA'STICK. } turning to the form from which it is diſtorted or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

By what *elaſtick* engines did ſhe rear
The ſtarry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackm. Creation.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion, without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and *elaſtick*, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opt.*

The moſt common diverſities of human conſtitutions ariſe from the ſolids, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion; in ſome being too lax and weak, in others too *elaſtick* and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation muſt be excited in ſome aſſignable place, which may expand itſelf by its *elaſtical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakeſt reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

ELASTI'CITY. *n. ſ* [from *elaſtick*.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the ſame time, cannot exert its *elaſticity:* take away fifty, and immediately it raiſeth the weight. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

Me emptineſs and dulneſs could inſpire,
And were my *elaſticity* and fire. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* i.

ELA'TE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Flushed with ſucceſs; elevated with proſperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtleſs mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too ſoon dejected, and too ſoon *elate! Pope's Ra. of Lock.*
I, of mind *elate*, and ſcorning fear,
Thus with new taunts inſult the monſter's ear. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.
2. To exult; to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

ELATE'RIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, in fragments of flat and thin cakes, ſeldom thicker than a ſhilling. It is light, of a friable texture; a pale, dead, whitiſh colour, and an acrid and pungent taſte. It is procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; the ſeeds of which ſwim in a large quantity of an acrid and almoſt cauſtick liquor. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elate*.] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs; pride of proſperity.

God began to puniſh this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ELBOW. *n. ſ.* [elboȝa, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.

In ſome fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit-trees, or vines, ſet upon a wall between *elbows* or buttreſſes of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Here ſtand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow. Shak. Othel.*

ELBOWCHA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Dioclefian, have danced upon the Engliſh ſtage with good ſucceſs. *Gay.*

ELBOWROOM. *n ſ.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my ſoul hath *elbowroom*;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakeſpeare.*

The natives are not ſo many, but that there may be *elbowroom* enough for them, and for the adventives alſo. *Bacon.*

A politican muſt put himſelf into a ſtate of liberty, ſo to provide *elbowroom* for his conſcience to have its full play in. *South's Sermons.*

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one juſtles in the ſhole. *Dryden's Juven.*

2. To puſh; to drive to diſtance; to encroach upon.

It thruſts and ſtretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*
If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work, and *elbow* all his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Dict.*

ELD. *n. ſ.* [ealo, Saxon; *eld*, Scottiſh.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly ſwel'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld. Fa. Queen.*

2. Old people; perſons worn out with years.

Thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palſied *eld. Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewiſe he ſome fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childleſs *eld. Milton.*

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*. ealb, ealbon, Saxon.] Surpaſſing another in years; ſurvivor; having the privileges of primogeniture.

They bring the compariſon of younger daughters conforming themſelves in attire to the example of their *elder* ſiſters. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 13.

Let ſtill the woman take
An *elder* than herſelf; ſo wears ſhe to him,
So ſways ſhe level in her huſband's heart. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*
How I firmly am reſolv'd, you know;
That is, not to beſtow my youngeſt daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the *elder. Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the ſame means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple ſtands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*

E'LDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *elder*.]

1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

Our *elders* ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their ſteril curſe. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magiſtrates, as they were, ſo they are called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*

The bluſhing youth their virtuous awe diſcloſe,
And from their ſeats the reverend *e'ders* roſe. *Sandys.*

2. Anceſtors.

Says the gooſe, if it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before ye. *L'Eſtrange.*
I loſe my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are cenſur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reaſon's laws,
Thoſe fools demand not pardon, but applauſe. *Pope.*

3. Thoſe who are older than others.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to ſay amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.
6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods and aſſemblies.

Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of preſbytry, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDER. *n. ſ.* [ellaȝa, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into ſeveral ſegments, and expand in form of a roſe: theſe are, for the moſt part, collected into an umbel, and are ſucceeded by ſoft ſucculent berries, having three ſeeds in each. It may be eaſily propagated from cuttings or ſeeds; but the former, being the moſt expeditious method, is generally practiſed. The ſeaſon for planting their cuttings is any time from September to March, thruſting them ſix or eight inches into the ground. Dwarf elder is near London propagated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongſt the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overſhades the mouth of that ſame pit. *Sh. Tit. And.*
Then ſeek the bank where flowering *elders* crowd. *Thom.*

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both ſexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

E'LDERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

That all ſhould Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But ſome reſpect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our leaſt of fears,
If Memnon's intereſt did not prop his cauſe. *Rowe.*

2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate; kirk-ſeſſion.

Here were the ſeeds ſown of that controverſy which ſprang up between Beza and Eraſtus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of neceſſity certain choſen out from amongſt the laity for that purpoſe. *Hooker, Preface.*

E'LDEST. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [eale, ealdoȝ, ealdeſte, Saxon.]

1. The oldeſt; the child that has the right of primogeniture.

We will eſtabliſh our eſtate upon
Our *eldeſt* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The mother's and her *eldeſt* daughter's grace,
It ſeems, had brib'd him to prolong their ſpace. *Dryden.*

2. The

2. The perſon that has lived moſt years.

Eldeſt parents ſignifies either the eldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have longeſt had iſſue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *n. ſ* [*helenium*, Latin.] A plant, named alſo ſtarwort.

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe florets are hermaphrodite; but the ſemi-florets are female: both theſe are yellow. The ovaries reſt on a naked placenta, crowned with down: all theſe parts are included in a ſcaly cup. To theſe notes may be added, the leaves growing alternately on the ſtalks, and the flowers on the top of the branches. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies of this plant. The firſt is the true elecampane, uſed in medicines: it grows wild in moſt fields and meadows, and is cultivated in gardens, to furniſh the ſhops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in uſe. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German ſpice. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe; to take in preference to others.

Henry his ſon is choſen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elected* firſt, beguil'd. *Dan. C. War.*
This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whoſe conſent he was choſen, elected a hundred ſenators out of the commoners. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have choſen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the reſt: ſo is my will. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ELE'CT. *adj* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, theſe reverend fathers,
Of ſingular integrity and learning;
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are aſſembl'd
To plead your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion.

The biſhop *elect* takes the oaths of ſupremacy, canonical obedience, and againſt ſimony; and then the dean of the arches reads and ſubſcribes the ſentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vitious liver, believing that Chriſt died for none but the *elect*, ſhall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of chuſing; the act of ſelecting one or more from a greater number for any uſe or office; choice.

If the *election* of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every ſeveral pariſh, do you think that they would chuſe the meeteſt. *Whitgift.*

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural neceſſity, begot. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

As charity is, nothing can more increaſe the luſtre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chuſing will!
Now, if God's pow'r ſhould her *election* bind,
Her motions then would ceaſe, and ſtand all ſtill. *Davies.*

3 Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the ſinners to turn themſelves and live; he tells us, that he has ſet before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life.

The conceit about abſolute *election* to eternal life, ſome enthuſiaſts entertaining, have been made remiſs in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. The ceremony of a publick choice.

Since the late diſſolution of the club, many perſons put up for the next *election*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 550.

ELE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect*.] Exerting the power of choice; regulated or beſtowed by election or choice.

I will ſay poſitively and reſolutely, that it is impoſſible an *elective* monarchy ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the *elective* act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 2.

The laſt change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it ſeem hitherto of leſs force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that ſhould have ſuch an influence upon the ſpirits, as to drive them into thoſe muſcles *electively*, I am not ſubtile enough to diſcern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon propoſing to themſelves an end of their operations. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

ELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her ſilver and her gold
Came, like a tempeſt, to confound the old;
Feeding with theſe the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone ſhe gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *n. ſ.* [from *elector*.] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his ſon-in-law; and can himſelf command, when he pleaſes, the whole ſtrength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 24.

ELE'CTRE. *n. ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that ſo attract the epithet *electrick*.
2. A mixed metal.

Change ſilver plate or veſſel into the compound ſtuff, being a kind of ſilver *electre*, and turn the reſt into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *adj.* [from *electrum*. See ELECTRE.]
ELE'CTRICK. }

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; attractive by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not ſuch only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but ſuch as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 4.

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation ſo ſubtile, and yet ſo potent, as by its emiſſion to cauſe no ſenſible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a ſphere, whoſe diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the diſtance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glaſs, wherein the magiſtery of loadſtone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloath, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glaſs, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opt.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *electrick*. See ELECTRE.] A property in ſome bodies, whereby, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or ſuch like ſubſtances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the induſtry of the preſent age, firſt excited by the experiments of *Grey*, has diſcovered in electricity a multitude of philoſophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a ſphere of glaſs, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared inſtantaneous, perſons at both ends of a long chain ſeeming to be ſtruck at once. The philoſophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ſtrokes of lightning.

ELE'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*electarium*, *Collin's Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conſerves, and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. The form is attended with conſiderable inconveniencies; for *electuaries*, generally made up with honey, or ſyrup, when the conſiſtence is too thin, are apt to ferment; and when too thick, to candy. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except ſugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle's Sc. Chym.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

It is little better than an abſurdity, that the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtence to its effects, as a nature poſteriour to and dependent on itſelf. *Glanv. Sceſſ. c.* 18.

2. Given in charity.

ELEGA'NCE. } *n. ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.] Beauty of art; ra-
ELEGA'NCY. } ther ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur.

St. Auguſtine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes ſome difference. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Theſe queſtions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, underſtood of the old world. *Burnet.*

My compoſitions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, N°. 477.

ELE'GANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſing with minuter beauties.

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